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(54) **Perimeter for controlling fixation**

Perimeter zur Fixierung

Périmètre pour le contrôle de la fixation

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(73) Proprietor: **Kowa Company, Ltd.**
Nagoya-shi, Aichi-ken 460-8625 (JP)

(72) Inventor: **Hara, Takuya**
Hamamatsu-shi Shizuoka 431-2103 (JP)

(74) Representative: **Gulde Hengelhaupt Ziebig &
Schneider**
Patentanwälte - Rechtsanwälte
Wallstrasse 58/59
10179 Berlin (DE)

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Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0001] This invention relates to a perimeter for measuring a visual field of an examinee in such a state that the examinee fixates a fixation target.

BACKGROUND ART

[0002] When suffering from an ophthalmic disease, such as glaucoma and diabetic retinopathy, it is known that a person has a visual field contraction or a visual field defect. For these reasons, perimeters having various structures have been proposed as devices for finding such diseases (see Japanese patent application the publication number of which is 2002-272685).

[0003] In order to correctly conduct perimetry with such a perimeter, it is important for an examinee to continuously fixate a fixation target. But, the examinee, especially an elder and a person who suffers from an ophthalmic disease, is difficult to bear a big burden of continuous fixation on the same fixation target from start to finish of the perimetry, and may look away from the fixation target.

[0004] Under such a situation, various kinds of devices for measuring the fixation state of the examinee have been proposed (see Japanese patent application publication Nos. S62-9330 and H04-3213), and a graph showing the fixation states is displayed with results of the perimetry. Fig. 4 is a view that shows a graph of change of a pupil position displayed in a test result table of a Humphrey perimeter. A longitudinal axis shows amount of deviation of pupil from a fixation target (rotational angle of eye ball: deg) and a traverse axis shows time from start of perimetry. An examiner judges whether the fixation state at the time of perimetry is good or not, watching such a graph and the whole perimetry is conducted again if no good fixation state is judged. In other words, the perimetry is conducted again for the whole time zones of H_1 and H_2 even if retest is judged to be necessary due to no good fixation state in time zone H_2 only.

[0005] However, the above-mentioned conventional testing method has such a problem that perimetry data at the time when the fixation state was good (the perimetry data in time zone H_1) becomes vain since the whole perimetry (that is, H_1 and H_2 in Fig. 4) is conducted again although no good fixation state is only a part (see H_2 in Fig. 4). Besides, time for retest becomes longer and burdens on the examinee and the examiner become heavier thereby.

[0006] Furthermore US 2010/002192 A1 discloses a perimeter for measuring a visual field of an examinee comprising stimulus presentation means, operation means, visual field judging means, fixation state detecting means and standard value setting means. However, a time for retest becomes longer and burdens on the examinee and the examiner become heavier thereby.

[0007] The object of the invention is to provide a pe-

rimeter for solving the above-mentioned problems.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0008] The present invention discloses a perimeter for measuring a visual field of an examinee in such a state the examinee fixates a predetermined fixation target, comprising:

- 10 stimulus presentation means for presenting a stimulus having predetermined luminance at a plurality of portions where stimulus should be presented;
- operation means to be operated by the examinee who perceived the presented stimulus;
- 15 visual field judging means for judging the visual field of the examinee based upon signals from the stimulus presentation means and the operation means;
- fixation state detecting means for detecting the fixation state of the examinee in order in association with each portion where stimulus should be presented;
- 20 means for outputting a discriminant figure of the fixation state that shows the time series fixation states detected by the fixation state detecting means; and
- 25 retest designating means for designating a time zone where retest is conducted in the discriminant figure of the fixation state.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0009]

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing an instance of a structure of a perimeter according to the invention; Fig. 2 is a typical view showing an instance of a structure of the perimeter (especially, stimulus presentation means) according to the invention; Fig. 3(a) to (c) are views of discriminant figures of fixation states; and Fig. 4 is a view of an instance of a graph showing change of pupil position shown in a test result table of a Humphrey perimeter.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0010] An embodiment of the invention is mentioned, referring to appended figures Figs. 1 to 3.

[0011] A perimeter according to the invention is constructed so as to measure a visual field of an examinee (perimetry) in such a state that the examinee fixates a predetermined fixation target, such as a center point of a visual field dome B shown in Fig. 2). Such a perimeter is exemplarily shown with a reference number 1 in Fig. 1 or Fig. 2, and has stimulus presentation means 2 (will be mentioned in detail) for presenting a stimulus A having predetermined luminance at a plurality of peripheral portions of the fixation target in order.

[0012] Such a perimeter 1 is provided with operation

means 3, such as a push switch. An examinee can operate the operation means 3 when perceiving the presented stimulus A, through which signals showing the perception of the stimulus are transmitted.

[0013] The perimeter 1 according to the invention has visual field judging means 4 for judging the visual field of the examinee based upon the signals from the stimulus presentation means 2 and the operation means 3 so as to judge whether or not the examinee can perceive the stimulus at the respective stimulus presentation portions. Preferably, such visual field judging means 4 makes judgments according to kinds of perimetry, such as a screening perimetry, a threshold perimetry and an isopter perimetry.

[0014] In addition, the perimeter 1 according to the invention has fixation state detecting means 5 for detecting a fixation state of an examinee in order in association of each portion where the stimulus should be presented, standard value setting means 6 for setting a standard value that is a basis as to whether the fixation state needs to retest the visual field, and retest judging means 7 for judging as to whether retest is necessary or not for each portion where the stimulus should be presented by comparing each fixation state detected in order by the fixation state detecting means 5 and the standard value set by the standard value setting means 6 with each other.

[0015] According to the invention, necessity of retest is individually judged in association with each portion where the stimulus should be presented. In other words, a measurement point having high credibility and a measurement point having low credibility can be discriminated from each other. Then, it is sufficient to retest only the portion where the stimulus was presented that was judged to be necessary to be retested, and burdens on the examinee and examiner are lighter in comparison with a case where the whole test is done from the first. In addition, test time is made shorter and efficiency of the test is made better. Besides, perimetry data at the time of good fixation state is not useless as a conventional way.

[0016] If the perimeter according to the invention is used, it is possible to continue to retest till the portion where fixation state is not good disappears. But, only the tests for twice times, first perimetry and retest thereafter, are mentioned in the specification for easy understanding. The first perimetry is referred to as "the first test" and the next perimetry to be conducted for the portion where the fixation state is not good is referred to as "the retest" for each understanding, and both perimetries are referred to as only "tests" if discrimination of both is not necessary.

[0017] The fixation state detecting means 5 is not possible to detect the fixation state if the examinee closed his eyes in the first test (see G_1 and G_2 of Fig.3 (c)). Preferably, the retest judging means 7 judges the portion where the stimulus was presented but the fixation state was not detected to be "necessary to be retested".

[0018] Retest execution means 8 may be provided for executing retest of the visual field for the portion where

the retest is judged to be necessary by the retest judging means 7. Concretely speaking, the retest execution means 8 executes the retest in such a way that the stimulus presentation means 2 is controlled to represent the stimulus again to the portion where the retest was judged to be necessary by the retest judging means 7, and the visual field of the examinee is judged by the visual field judging means 4 based upon signals from the stimulus presentation means 2 and the operation means 3.

[0019] Accuracy of the necessary test (accuracy of perimetry) depends on objects (kinds) of the test. Preferably, the examiner can select the standard value according to the objects or kinds of the test by manually changing the standard value (not setting a constant standard value) through the standard value setting means 6. In such a case, the standard value setting means 6 maybe a switch, such as volume control, a user interface displayed on a monitor screen and the other well-known means.

[0020] It is preferable to provide discriminant figure outputting means 9 for outputting a figure showing results detected by the above-mentioned fixation state detecting means 5 (that is the figure through which the fixation state in the portion where each stimulus is presented is known and is the figure showing the fixation state detected by the fixation state detecting means 5 in order in association with each portion where the stimulus is presented) to a monitor 10 or a printer (not shown). Fig.3 (a) is the view showing an example of such a discriminant figure of the fixation state (bar graph) wherein a longitudinal axis shows deviation of a pupil from a fixation target (rotational angle of an eye ball: deg) and a transverse axis shows time from start of perimetry (that is, start of first test). That is, the time-series fixation states detected by the fixation state detecting means 5 in order are shown in the figure. If time when no good fixation occurred (time from the start of the first test) is known, the portion where the stimulus was presented at such a time is specified. A broken line B in the figure shows a standard value in connection with the deviation (the standard value to be adjusted by the standard value setting means 6). Since a general size of a blind spot is 5° or so in its diameter, the standard value may be about 2.5° that is a half (radius) thereof.

[0021] The standard value setting means 6 may manually set the standard value before the first test, but may be set before the retest after the first test, watching the discriminant figure of the fixation state. In other words, preferably, the examiner manually operates the standard value setting means 6 so as to adjust the standard value B, watching the discriminant figure of the fixation state (see arrow C), the retest execution means 8 controls the stimulus presentation means 2 to present the stimulus again at a predetermined portion (that is, the portion where the retest was judged to be necessary by the retest judging means 7), and the visual field of the examinee is judged by the visual field judging means 4 based upon the signals from the stimulus presentation means 2 and the operation means 3. In case of the detected result of

Fig. 3 (a), the deviation exceeds the standard value B at the portions as shown by reference numerals D₁ and D₂. So, the retest execution means 8 presents the stimulus again at the portions where the stimulus was presented at the times D₁ and D₂ so as to execute the retest.

[0022] In Fig. 3(a), the standard value that is manually adjusted by the standard value setting means 6 relates to the deviation of the longitudinal axis (the rotational angle of the eye ball), but the standard value may be set in connection with time of the transverse axis. In other words, the above-mentioned retest may be conducted in such a manner that the examiner operates some operation means (retest designating means for designating time zone in which retest should be conducted in the discriminant figure of the fixation state), watching this graph so as to designate a point of time when retest is started (the standard value in connection with time, such as D₃ and D₅), and a point of time when retest is finished (the standard value in connection with time, such as D₄ and D₆), and the retest execution means 8 controls the stimulus presentation means 2 so as to execute the retest by presenting the stimulus again at the portions where the stimulus was presented at such time zones (D₃ to D₄ and D₅ to D₆). Alternatively, selection means for selecting as to whether the standard value of the longitudinal axis or the standard value of the transverse axis is adjusted, a switch or a user interface displayed on a monitor screen, may be provided and the examiner may select one of both.

[0023] If the fixation state exceeding the standard value is almost continuously detected predetermined times or more (see reference mark E₁ of Fig. 3(b), for example), the retest judging means 7 may judge "the point of time when the fixation state starts to exceed the standard value, such as the point of time as shown with a reference mark F₁" as "retest start time". If the fixation state being lower than the standard value is almost continuously detected predetermined times or more thereafter (see reference mark F₂ of Fig. 3(b), for example), the retest judging means 7 may judge "the point of time when the fixation state starts to become lower the standard value, such as the point of time as shown by a reference mark F₂ in Fig. 3(b)" as retest finish time. In a case of the method as shown in Fig. 3(b), the time for retest can be shortened although in case of the method as shown in Fig. 3(a), retest is executed for all portions where the deviation exceeds the standard value B and it takes a longer time for retest thereby.

[0024] In the discriminant figure of the fixation state as shown in Figs. 3(a) to (c), a longitudinal axis denotes the rotational angle of the eye ball and a transverse axis denotes time, but the other type of the discriminant figure of the fixation state may be outputted. For example, the longitudinal axis may denote some value showing the fixation state and the transverse axis may denote some value through which the portion where the stimulus is presented is known. In addition, the figure may be a graph excluding a bar graph or a table. In other words, any

discriminant figure of the fixation state is available as long as the figure is a graph or a table that shows the fixation state at the time when each stimulus is presented in association with the portion where the stimulus is presented, such as the fixation state at the time when the first stimulus is presented, the fixation state at the time when the second stimulus is presented,

[0025] On the other hand, the above-mentioned discriminant figure outputting means 9 may be provided and the discriminant figure outputting means 9 outputs the discriminant figure of the fixation state so as to discriminate the portions that are judged to be necessary to be retested and not necessary to be retested by the retest judging means from each other. One of the methods of discriminating is to highlight the portion where the fixation state is not good.

[0026] Preferably, the above-mentioned fixation state detecting means 5 is comprised of a photographing portion, such as an infrared CCD, for obtaining successive images by photographing a front eye of an examinee. The fixation state detecting means 5 may have an image processing portion for processing images obtained by the photographing portion in order to extract a pupil of an examinee and obtaining a center of the pupil, in addition to the photographing portion. In addition, the fixation state detecting means 5 may have deviation amount computing portion for computing amount of deviation of the center of pupil to the standard position (the position of the center of the pupil when the examinee correctly fixates the fixation target) in addition to the photographing portion and the image processing portion.

[0027] A structure of the stimulus presentation means 2 as shown in Fig.2 is mentioned briefly.

[0028] A reference number 20 in the figure denotes the stimulus presentation portion for presenting stimulus A in the visual field of the examinee, a reference numeral 21 denotes the presentation portion changing portion for changing the portion where the stimulus A is presented and a reference numeral 22 denotes the luminance setting portion for setting the luminance of the stimulus A.

[0029] The stimulus presentation portion 20 in the figure is comprised of a projection optical system 20A for projecting stimuli and projection member 20B where stimuli are projected by the projection optical system 20A, but may have any structure as long as the stimulus presentation portion 20 can present the stimuli in the visual field of the examinee. For example, a plurality of LEDs may be located and be selectively lighted. The projection member 20B has a semi-spherical dome shape (visual field dome), but may have a shape with a curved face excluding a semi-sphere or a shape with a plane.

[0030] If the stimulus presentation portion 20 is comprised of the projection optical system 20A and the projection member 20B as shown in Fig.2, the presentation portion changing portion 21 may be comprised of driving means for changing positions of structural elements of the projection optical system 20A, such as projector mirrors 211, 212 (not shown). If the stimulus presentation

portion is comprised of a plurality of LEDs, which LED should be lighted may be controlled by the presentation portion changing portion. Even if any of the projection optical system and LED is used, an examiner may manually instruct to change the portion to be presented with a touch pen, a mouse or a keyboard, watching a display or the change of the portion to be presented may be automatically instructed through a program prepared in advance.

[0031] The luminance setting portion 22 as shown in Fig. 2 is comprised of turrets 221, 222 having a plurality of filters rotatably supported which attenuation is different and driving mechanism 223 for changing positions of the turrets 221, 222, but may have another structure.

[0032] The present invention has been explained on the basis of the example embodiments discussed. Although some variations have been mentioned, the embodiments which are described in the specification are illustrative and not limiting. The scope of the invention is designated by the accompanying claims and is not restricted by the descriptions of the specific embodiments. Accordingly, all the transformations and changes within the scope of the claim are to be construed as included in the scope of the present invention.

Claims

1. A perimeter for measuring a visual field of an examinee in such a state the examinee fixates a predetermined fixation target, comprising:

stimulus presentation means (2) for presenting a stimulus having predetermined luminance at a plurality of portions where stimulus should be presented;

operation means (3) to be operated by the examinee who perceived the presented stimulus; visual field judging means (4) for judging the visual field of the examinee based upon signals from the stimulus presentation means and the operation means;

fixation state detecting means (5) for detecting the fixation state of the examinee in order in association with each portion where stimulus should be presented;

characterized by

means (9) for outputting discriminant figure of the fixation

state that shows the time series fixation states detected in order by the fixation state detecting means; and

retest designating means for designating a time zone where retest is conducted in the discriminant figure of the fixation state.

Patentansprüche

1. Perimeter zum Messen eines Sichtfeldes eines Probanden in einem Zustand, in dem der Proband ein bestimmtes Fixationsziel fixiert, umfassend:

Stimuluspräsentationsmittel (2) zum Präsentieren eines Stimulus mit einer bestimmten Leuchtdichte an einer Mehrzahl von Abschnitten, an denen ein Stimulus präsentiert werden soll; Bedienmittel (3), die vom Probanden, der den präsentierten Stimulus erkannt hat, bedient werden;

Sichtfeldbeurteilungsmittel (4) zum Beurteilen des Sichtfeldes des Probanden auf Grundlage von Signalen der Stimuluspräsentationsmittel und der Bedienmittel;

Fixationszustandserfassungsmittel (5) zum Erfassen des Fixationszustands des Probanden in einer Reihenfolge in Verbindung mit jedem Abschnitt, an dem der Stimulus präsentiert werden soll;

gekennzeichnet durch

Mittel (9) zum Ausgeben eines diskriminanten Bildes des Fixationszustands, das die Zeitreihenfixationszustände zeigt, die in einer Reihenfolge von den Fixationszustandserfassungsmitteln erfasst wurden; und

Wiederholungstestbestimmungsmittel, um im diskriminanten Bild des Fixationszustands einen Zeitbereich zu bestimmen, in dem ein Wiederholungstest durchgeführt wird.

Revendications

1. Périmètre pour mesurer un champ de vision d'une personne examinée dans un état dans lequel la personne examinée fixe une cible de fixation prédéterminée, comprenant :

des moyens (2) de présentation de stimulus pour présenter un stimulus ayant une luminance prédéterminée dans une pluralité de portions où le stimulus doit être présenté ;

des moyens de fonctionnement (3) devant être mis en fonctionnement par la personne examinée qui a perçu le stimulus présenté ;

des moyens (4) d'appréciation du champ de vision pour apprécier le champ de vision de la personne examinée sur la base de signaux en provenance des moyens de présentation de stimulus et des moyens de fonctionnement ;

des moyens (5) de détection de l'état de fixation pour détecter l'état de fixation de la personne examinée dans l'ordre en association avec chaque portion où le stimulus devrait être présenté ;

caractérisé par

des moyens (9) pour produire une figure discriminante de l'état de fixation qui montre les états de fixation des séries temporelles détectés dans l'ordre par les moyens de détection de l'état de fixation ; et

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des moyens de désignation de retest pour désigner une zone de temps où le retest est conduit dans la figure discriminante de l'état de fixation.

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FIG. 1

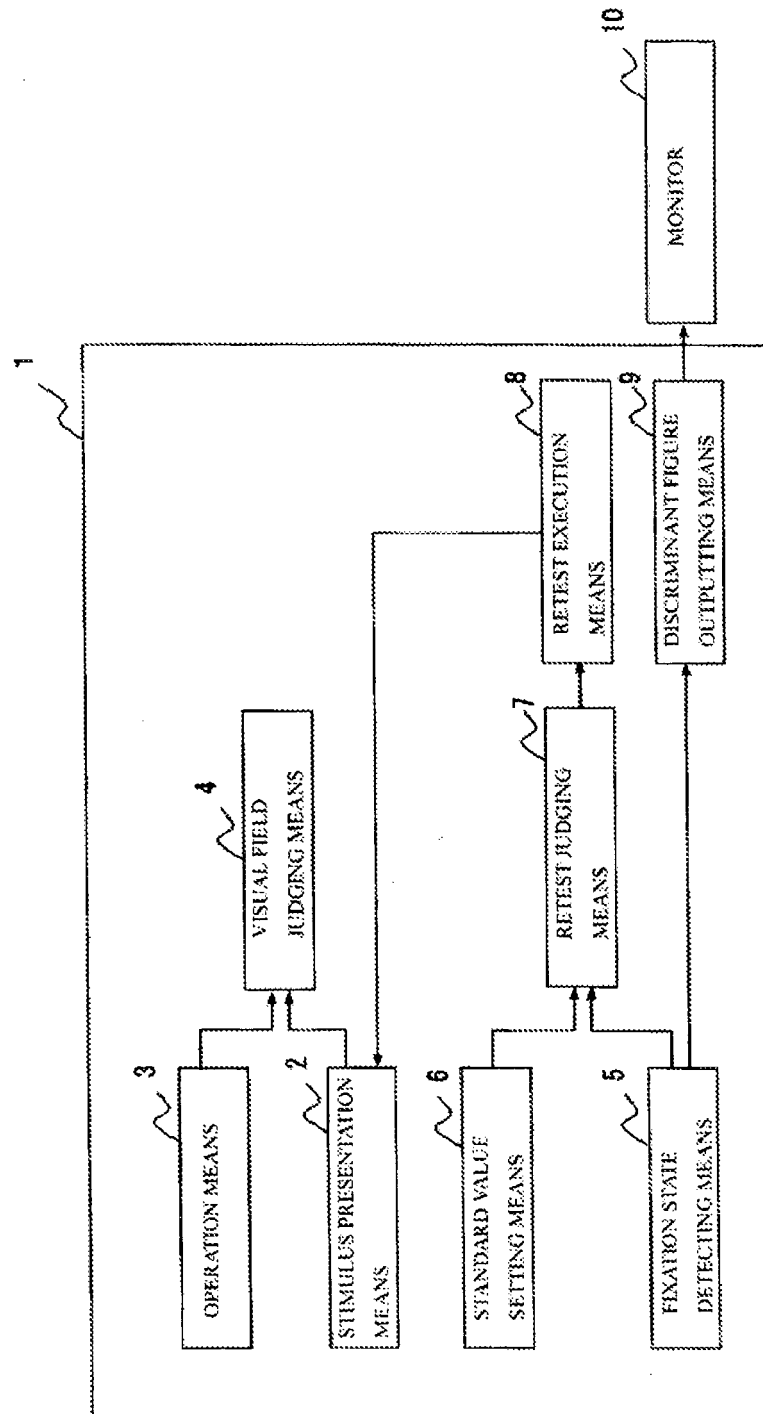


FIG. 2

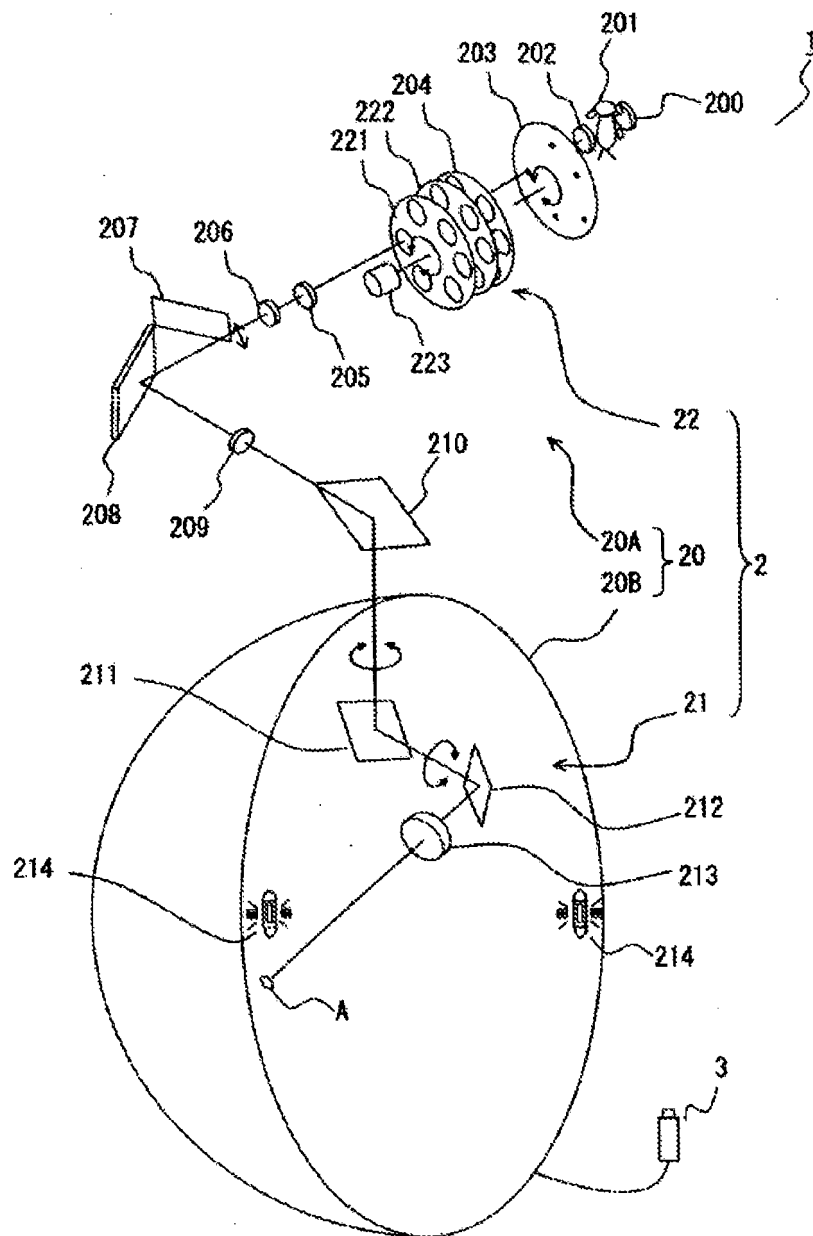
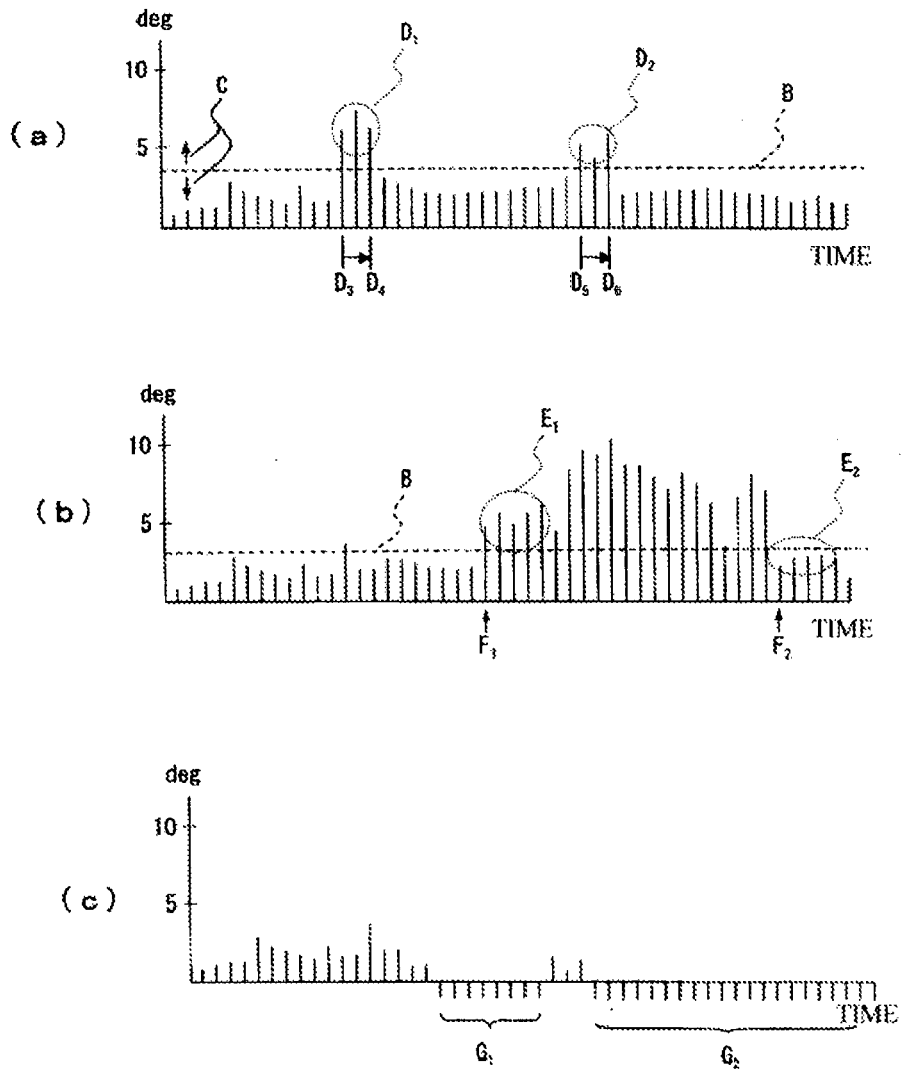
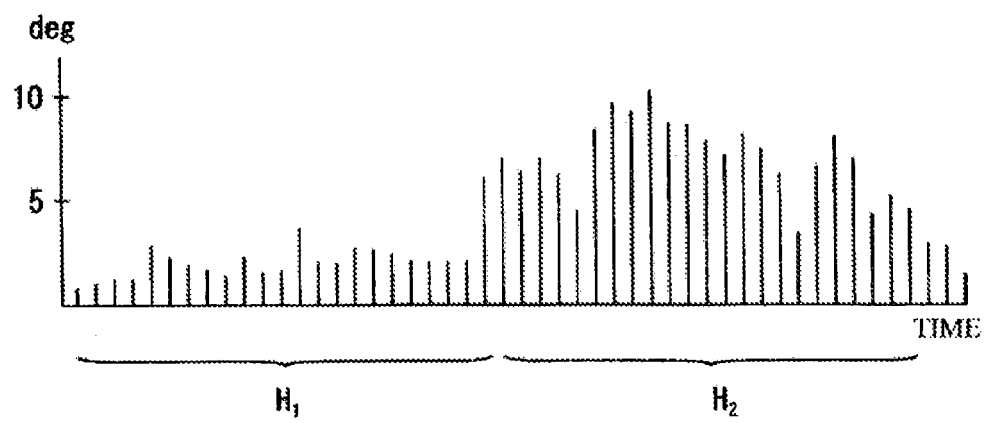


FIG. 3



F I G. 4



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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